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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
EMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Represenatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

READ AND PONDER.

Is the Bourbon Democrat Party the Party for the White Mechanic or Laboring Man? We say Emphatically, No!!! and Here are our Reasons.

The Bourbon Democratic party must submit itself in this campaign to be judged by the scriptural test, "by its fruits ye shall know it." It never has recognized the white mechanic or laboring man as those whose rights and liberties they were bound to respect.—It never has accorded to them the right to be heard or considered. They are "gentlemen and fellow-citizens who ought not to lower themselves by voting with niggers" before an election, but just wait until the election is over when they are basking in the ease of the offices that they had obtained by brow-beating, bull-dozing and fooling white mechanics and laboring men into giving them, by threats of putting the pressure on, and the cry of "nigger," and the exploded bug-bear of "negro rule." Observe after the election, when they have obtained all they want, their air of lofty disdain of the "poor white trash" and their reperemінent turkey gobler strut which they keep up until the approach of another election reminds them that it is time to put the pressure on and love "nigger" again.

We say, "by their fruits ye shall know them," and propose to give facts to prove our assertions. How has it been in this city?

Well, in 1876 when the Bourbons of this city concluded to have a pliant Democratic Legislature pass a law creating the Board of Audit and Finance which was to consist of one citizen from each of the wards of the city to be appointed by the Gov. of the state, and the Bourbon bosses got the consent of the citizens of the city to such a measure by making the agreement that the Democrats of the different wards should have the right to recommend the person who should be appointed. The bill was passed, and in accordance with the understanding, the Democrats were called together in the different wards to select their men. The only man among the five selected who made his living by the sweat of his brow and the work of his hands was Mr. E. G. Barnitz, an honest and skillful mechanic who has received the endorsement of some of our very best citizens for the responsible position of Chief of Police, a position however to which the Bourbons refused to elect him for the same reasons which we shall presently give. Mr. Barnitz was a most popular representative of his ward as the majority of the Democrats there were mechanics and laboring men like himself, and at the regularly constituted meeting called to elect a member of the Board he received every vote but some five or six. Was he appointed? No, he was not! Defeated by his ward by a large vote, under an agreement by which the bosses secured the endorsement of his name to the bill; under Democratic auspices when they made local self government and practices the most outrageous centralization of power. Well every other man selected but the mechanic was appointed. It was said that the representatives from some of the aristocratic wards refused to sit on the Board with him because he was a "greasy mechanic." In his place was appointed the candidate who had received the few votes that Mr. Barnitz did not get, and Mr. B. who had been a zealous Democrat and an ardent worker for it, was thrown aside and his ward composed of free American citizens insulted by having their sovereign voice set aside and destroyed forsooth they had selected a mechanic, one of themselves, to represent them.

AND THIS IS NOT ALL.

The Democrats of the First and Fifth Wards of the city are, as is well known here, composed mostly of mechanics and laboring men and their representatives in this aristocratic Board of Finance, owing to the outrage above mentioned, were men, who, while not being men who make their living by the sweat of their brows were those who make no pretensions to aristocratic claims. In short, they were men in what is called the middle strata of society. But this did not suit the aristocratic tea party, and at the last time for the appointment of the Board these two representatives were quietly ignored, notwithstanding the meetings of their wards had just previous to that time refused to consider any proposition looking to a change of them and in their places two Bourbons were appointed by Governor Jarvis without consulting the "poor white trash" of the words they were to represent in any way in the world. The representatives of the other words were not interfere with as they were sufficiently Bourbon already. Such is the Bourbon disregard of the sovereign rights of Democraticic workingmen.

AND THIS IS NOT ALL.

After the last city election when the Bourbons had been again successful, one of their first acts was to abolish the office of Deputy City Clerk and Treasurer, held by John J. Fowler, Esq. a gentleman of high character and attainments, and a staunch Democrat, but whose native good sense and independence of character forbid him to be a Democrat of Bourbon pretentions or proclivities, and who was not considered one of "our people." You will ask, was the salary of his position abolished? Oh no! not by any means. It was added to the salary of the Bourbon City Clerk and Treasurer, under the guise of commissions on taxes, and a few weeks thereafter his son, a mere youth, was virtually in the position which had been abolished to get rid of the non-Bourbon Mr. Fowler, and thus what was a comfortable living for two men was given to one Bourbon so that he might live in ease and plenty, no matter if anti-Bourbons went to grass.

AND THIS IS NOT ALL.

The evidences of that exclusive proscriptive policy that has characterized the Bourbons whenever they had the power. Next week we shall catalogue some more, as this article is already sufficiently long now. White men of North Carolina, how long are you going to stand this from those who howl "nigger" and make use of every means to get fat offices where they can air their divine forms in ease and affluence at the expense of "poor white" voters.

This campaign is against just this exclusiveness which is getting greater and harder to break down every year and unless the liberty loving freemen of North Carolina make use of the opportunity afforded by this campaign, to break the shackles of Bourbon intolerance and tyranny, North Carolina had better be set aside as a Bourbon province.

Mr. Editor:

The Democratic party are wise enough to discover that there is a white man's party in North Carolina. Do they mean to say that color *per se* can make political principle, and that all the Democrats, and only they are white men. If this declarations is true, the conclusion is irresistible, that every negro who is a Democrat is as white man, and every white man who is a Liberal or Republican must be a negro. A proposition—the absurdity of which is discovered by the mere statement of it. Do their seriously believe that there is, or ought to be, any political fight between the races on account of color? If they believe this, it must be for some reason, and I can imagine none unless they entertain the opinion the right to vote ought to be denied to the negro, and I believe that some white men; who are Democrats, would now, as willingly abrogate this right which the colored man possesses, as they did in 1835, when they amended the state constitution so as to destroy the right of the free negro to vote, a change, which the Democratic leaders say was immeterial. But this is not the sentiment of all the white men, it is only the sentiment of that class who were instrumental in bringing on the war, and whose conduct deluged this land with blood, widowed women and broke the heart of food parents, whose gray hairs went down to an untimely grave, mourning for the loss of their sons, whose lives had been sacrificed that slavery might be perpetuated. No this is not the sentiment of the brave men, who endured privations and faced dangers. Seventeen long years have elapsed since the soldiers of Lee laid down their arms in Virginia and returned to old North Carolina, for whose honor and glory they had suffered and bled, and in this time, the passions generated by the conflict of armies, have subsided and the nobler sentiments of Justice and humanity have been substituted for hate and prejudice.

Does the heart of the Democratic party make a responsive echo to these sentiments? If so, why were the people robbed of the power to elect their local officers, a power which they possessed under the growth of Democratic doctrine. Why has that truth taught us by Democratic doctrine, "That all power is vested in and derived from the people" become obsolete? Why are laws made for the advancement of the interest of the one class of our citizens, and that the wealthier class, and the poorer class left unprovided for and without remedy? Why are the children of the poorer class left unprovided with the means of obtaining an educationg, while, according to law, as it exists, the children of rich men can obtain a liberal education at the public expense?

Why has the Democratic platform been couched in such ambiguous language that it is susceptible of any construction a cross-roads politician may adopt to suit his purposes? If the present form of county government is the best the can be devised, if under it our affairs can be most economically administered, then why not speak out, like plain honest men and say so, in so many words, instead of declaring that they are not "wedded to it," and when the change was proposed in the constitution, why were the people deceived?

Why was a tariff for Revenue *only* the proper view to take of the tariff question in 1880, when Southern Democrats were so frantic for the election for the General of the United States Army to the Presidency, and all wrong now? What changed condition of the country renders it necessary to leave out 'only' and add "incidental protection," what do they mean by "incidencal protection?"

Now the people will no longer be ruled to ruin by any such party; there is an up rising by honest men all over the land and they say, tho' we are poor we are free, and the shackles of slavery shall never be fastened upon us, we will crush out this misrule and Bossism.

A POOR WHITE MAN.

The establishment of a Democratic daily with such a distinguished politician for its editor, has had the effect of decreasing the Liberal vote by one; but was it not a high price to pay for that one vote? Just think of it. A newspaper outfit to get one man—Consistency R. Jones.

Hon. Chas. Price and General J. M. Leach will address the citizens of Carteret at Beaufort, on Tuesday Sept. 19th.

Kenansville, Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Clinton, Friday, Sept. 22d.

Little River Academy, Cumberland county, Sept. 23d.

The gentlemen are able to enlighten the people on the issues of the day. Maj. Price is a hard and pointed reasoner, while Leach brings up his forces with dash and vigor. If the people want to hear the best speeches of the campaign they should turn out and hear them.

Hon. Daniel L. Russell, Hon. W. P. Canaday, and others will address the citizens of Duplin county, at Kenansville, Saturday, Sept. 30th 1882.

Maine sends two additional Republican Representatives to the next Congress.

The Liberals held a grand convention at Beaufort on Tuesday last. We will publish the proceedings in our next.

The Republicans and Liberals of Carteret county are alive to their duty, and will carry the county.

Liberals of Duplin.

We are informed that the Liberals of Duplin will hold a County Convention on Friday, September 29th, 1882.

Duplin Republicans.

The Republicans of Duplin county will hold their County Convention at Kenansville on Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1882.

A. J. STANFORD, Chm.
A. R. MIDDLETON, Sec.
BURGAW, N. C., Sept, 15, 1882.

A Republican convention of the 12th Senatorial District is hereby called to meet at Burgaw October 12th, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a candidate for Senator. The county of New Hanover is entitled to four delegates and four alternates, and the county of Pender is entitled to two delegates and two alternates in said convention.

S. H. MANNING, Chmn.
Rep Ex Com of New Hanover.
A. V. HORRELL, Chmn.
Rep Ex Com of Pender.

Maine sends a solid Republican delegation to the next Congress.

LOCAL CHIPS.

— Local News scarce.

— See the advertisement of Mr. F. H. Darby, headed "wanted." Some one with a small capitol can secure a steady paying business by applying at once to the above named gentleman.

— The warehouse lately purchased by Mr. Chas. E Smith from Messrs DeRosset & Co., is being thoroughly overhauled.

— Dr. J. W. Wilber, the cotton broker from Liverpool (so called) has again been arrested. Burrill Amis is the prosecutor; forgery the charge.

— Mr. H. T. Westermann has returned from Old Fort where he has been spending the past month.

— Mr. H. H. Kasprowelz, who lately took to himself a wife, in Cleaveland, Ohio, has returned home with his bride and is looking happy.

— Oysters are coming in quite freely now.

— Heavy freights are being transported by our Fayetteville Steamers at the present writing.

— Merchants should bear in mind that we have a circulation of over 6,000 with a steady increase. Your interest is to advertise.

— The steamship benefactor, bound for this port, put in to Norfolk, Wednesday, in distress.

— Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son caught 10,000 mullets at one haul at their fishery, on Tuesday last.

— We are pleased to see Mr. White, manager of the Telephone Exchange, who has been quite ill for some weeks past, again on the streets.

— It seems that quite a crowd of Barnitz tent and train hands left him at this place, and we learn that he carried a number from here with him.

— Last Thursday was the day set apart for the second regatta, but it failed to come off.

— The Jewish New Year commenced at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, and lasted until 6 o'clock Thursday evening. It was generally observed by our Jewish friends of this city.

— The Rev. F. W. E. Peschau and family returned home on Friday last. There will be services in the Lutheran church at the usual hours to-day, German this forenoon and English this evening.

— Mr. Sol. Weil, son of Mr. A. Weil, of this city, who graduated at a Cincinnati college some time ago, is now at Chapel Hill for the purpose of taking a legal course.

— We understand that our young townsman, Mr. Robert A. Hewlette, who has shown considerable talent as a tight-rope walker, has made an engagement with Barrett's circus, and will do the tight-rope walking with the side-show for the rest of the season.

— Capitola Brown, a Paddy's Hollow pink, was arrested on the charge of the larceny of $5 from a man who claimed to have left Barrett's circus here, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and the 'pink' was discharged at the prosecutors cost.

— A colored man by the name of Jesse Macks is wanted by a certain restaurant keeper here for obtaining goods under false pretense. He represented himself as having a flat load of wood, but upon investigation it turns out that he had no wood, and that he was one of Barrett's show hands who had left the circus here.

— Plenty of fine, fat September mullets now in market.

— Rice-birds are selling at from 20 to 25 cents per bunch.

— Eggs retail at 30 cents per dozen. Farmers trot out your hens.

— Sweet potatoes are now retailing at one dollar per bushel in this market.

— We are informed that about 50 season tickets have been sold for the Opera House, up to this date.

— The familiar pop of the shot gun is now constantly heard in the adjoining rice fields, and the birds are coming in quite plentifully.

— Old aunt Hannah Finney fell down the steps of Elijah Lane's barber shop on Thursday last. Her right ear was badly bruised. Quite a fall for one of her age—about 80 years.

— Mary Giles and Dick Fergus, charged with an affray with deadly weapons, were sent to jail on Thursday last in default of bond for their appearance at the next term of the criminal court.

— And so the Board of Aldermen have spent $60,000 for the city of Wilmington without first consulting the people. Such is Democratic doctrine.

— There were seven passengers on the steamship Benefactor when she was disabled during the last storm, and it was thought at one time that she would be lost.

— The sum of $25 was realized by the excursion for the benefit of the Benevolent Society last week.

— Overcoats will soon be very useful articles.

— The magistrates have been doing a thriving business in their line of trade this week.

— Cattle are now being brought in, in such droves until the market is becoming perfectly glutted.

— Some thief went for the till of Capt. Jas. McGowan on Thursday night last and robbed it of about $3.55, and took quite a fine lot of Cigars.

— Fanny Jackson, who was arrested in 1880 for assault and battery with a deadly weapon, and who gave bond at the time and afterwards jumped her bond, was re-arrested on Saturday last and committed to jail. Fanny has been away two years, and she thought the thing had about "blowed over," but she came back to find out, and she now reposes in the snowy white walls of "Lord Howard's" free hotel-where the poor and needy are cared for.

— A valuable cow, the property of Mr. John McEntie, died one days last week from eating china berries.

— The latest advices leave no doubt that old Maine has gone Republican by 10,000 majority, electing a full congressional and state ticket.

— Dr. W. W. Harris, well known here some years ago as one of the firm of Harriss & Howell, has again embarked in the brokerage business.

— The streets were pretty well filled during the past week with up-country merchants in search of their fall stock.

— The Purcell House, now has electric bells.

— Senator Vance was selected to deliver the annual address at Baltimore, s Fair.

— A little son of Capt. S. R. Birdsey received a severe cut on the head on Sunday evening last, on Wrightsville Sound.

— Mayor Smith had quite a lively court during the past week.

— The remains of Primus Young, an old colored man about 80 years of age, which were found in his yard on the Hooper plantation were interred on the place by orders of Coroner Hewlett. No inquest was held, as no one came forward and made an affidavit, which the law now requires. The remains had been terribly mangled and mutilated by dogs and hogs. There is no clue as to how he came to his sad end, as no jury could be held. This law was made by a Democratic Legislature.

— One year ago, the 9th inst., the terrible storm which we all so well, and some of us with good causes, remember, passed over this city, and it was thought its repetition would be had the present year, but it appears that we have missed it. Let us hope that we have. So say we all.

— Remember that the tax list for the state and county are now in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. All taxes are payable before the first of November.

CITY ITEMS.

Mock Orange Again.

A very valuable cow, the property of Mrs. Gerhken, narrowly escaped death yesday from eating the trimmings of the Mock Orange, that were thrown in the street. The authorities should put a stop to this.

Left Us.

J. D. Sellers, brother to W. E. N. Sellers, one of the attaches of the Post, left here on Friday night for Charleston, S. C., where he goes with the expectation of embarking in the butcher business. We heartily recommend him to our friends in that city, as an honorable and worthy young man, and one well qualified in every department of the business he expects to engage in.

September's Drawing

The wheel of fortune was turned at New Orleans Tuesday last. The following are the lucky numbers:

No.	42,104	$75,000
"	22,350	25,000
"	66,411	10,000
"	12,194 and 84,216, each	6,000
"	29,909, 28,049, 54,495, 74,052, 74,800; each	2,000

Tariff Commission.

This body, under the present programme of tariff commission, will visit this city on or about the 27th of the present month, in search of information and knowledge concerning our industries and to obtain the views of our citizens on the questions now at issue.

Personal.

The many friends of Mr. Alex Sprunt, British Vice Consul for this port, who is now on a visit to the land of his nativity, "Merry Old scotland, will be glad to learn that he is steadily improving in health and enjoying himself hugely. This we learn from the 'North Carolina Presbyterian' from extracts published from a private letter received by the editor of that paper.

Improvements

It is with pleasure, that in our rambles we view the magnificent improvements being made in our city. It is almost impossible to walk a stone's throw without being brought face to face with a new building or improvements of various kinds tending to make the old ones more beautiful still. For instance, on Princess street, from sixth to tenth streets, there has been no less than five magnificent buildings erected this year, while Mr. Hancock's residence on the corner of sixth and Princess, is a perfect model of beauty itself. We have been informed by parties who claim to know, that Mr. H. has spent upwards of $4,000 in beautifying his residence. Then take a step down to the corner of sixth and Chestnut and view the handsome residence of Mr. Bear, he too has made a large outlay of capital on his residence, completely remodeling it and making it as handsome a house as our city wants to boast of. And so it goes, from north to south, east and west, improvements every where throughout the city. This we think is conclusive proof that Wilmington is not, as some have predicted, "dead or dying," but on the other hand, she is continually pushing "upward and onward" to prosperity. And while all these improvements are being made, there is room for more, and we extend a standing invitation for all persons seeking a healthy and delightful home to come amongst us and secure them one in this, our grand old "city by the sea."

THE STORM KING ABROAD.

Considerable Damage on Some of the Sounds—Houses, Fences Trees and Telegraph Wires Blown Down, &c.

The cyclone which was looked for here on Saturday night last, Sept. 9th, was not very severe in or around the city. A part of the day Sunday the weather was very disagreeable and kept many away from the church, but there was no storm. On Sunday night a heavy gust of wind and rain passed over the city, but only lasted a short while when it subsided.

At Wrightsville and Masonboro Sounds the wind blew a perfect gail and the rain was quite heavy, but no damage was done.

The cyclone struck Topsail Sound in the neighborhood of Scott's Hill about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, its scope being about 30 yards in width. A house on the plantation of Dr. J. C. Shepard was completely demolished, the tenants at the time being colored people, who fortunately made their escape uninjured. The house occupied by the Doctor himself came near sharing the same fate as the cabin, being wrenched from its foundation. The storm passed in about a quarter of a mile of Mr. J. F. Foy's place and from reports, a great many trees were uprooted and numbers of fences were laid waste.

The gale was also fearful at Middle Sound. A son of Mr. John Corbett started to the city but found the road so blockaded with trees he was compelled to turn back and come another way. From other reports we learn that the crops, trees and fences of this vicinity.

A series of storms of wind and rain visited Smithville on Sunday, but no damage was done.

Considerable damage was done the telegraph lines north of, and between this place and Smithville.

At Middle Sound the cyclone took a scope of from 300 to 350 yards wide leveling every thing before it. Mr. John A. Holt lost a cabin and barn, both being completely ruined. Mr. Holt estimates his loss at about $200. An old man by the name of Robert Blocker occupied the cabin but fortunately escaped uninjured. Two houses were also blown down on Mr. Jno Green's place at Topsail Sound. He estimates his loss at about $100 or $150. We have not heard of any loss of life in our immediate vicinity. The damage though to crops, trees, fences and other property has been considerable, and we sincerely hope we may not be visited by another soon.

A Forger on the Rampage.

About two weeks ago, a white man calling himself by the name of George Harris, and claiming to have hailed from New Berne, N. C., stopped at the furniture store of Messrs. Behrendts & Monroe, of this city, and stated that he had only lately came here from New Berne, work being scarce there, and said that if he could secure work he would remain here, and bring his family on, and asked to be shown some furniture, memorandums of which he made in a note book. He again called on Messrs. Behrendts & Monroe, on Monday last and informed the firm that he had concluded to remain, whereupon he purchased furniture to the amount of $11, and gave as payment a check for $100 on the well known firm of Messrs. Geo. Allen & Co. He stated that he had been employed by these gentlemen in New Berne and that they had given him the check for payment. He asked to be given currency for the change, amounting to $110. This Messrs. Behrendts & Monroe refused to do, but gave him their check for the amount with the understanding that it was not to be drawn until the 14th instead of the 12th, which was, of course, dated so. The man Harris asked why this was, and was told that it was to prevent him drawing the check until Messrs. Allen & Co. could be heard from. He appeared perfectly willing to the arrangement and received the check for the amount due and departed. He had not left the store more than five minutes when Messrs. Behrendts & Monroe found that in drawing the check they had made a mistake in filling it up. In writing the check they wrote "one hundred and nineteen dollars," but in filling the figures on the corner of the check they put $11.—They immediately made search for the man but could not find him, whereupon Mr. B. went instanter to the Bank of New Hanover and had the payment of the check stopped, and requested the officers of the Bank to telegraph immediately to Geo. Allen & Co. and find out if they had given such check. About three hours after the message had been sent Messrs. B. & M. received from the firm of Geo. Allen & Co. that no such check had been given by them and that if any such existed it was a forgery. A warrant was instantly issued for Harris, and officers put upon his track which he managed to escape until Tuesday morning last, to the entrance the Bank was guarded, and about 11 o'clock Harris made his appearance, when he was immediately arrested. He denied that his name was Harris, but said when he was being committed to jail that his name was Collier. The check was found on his person, and the date had been changed from the 14th to the 12th, and one hundred and nineteen dollars to one hundred and forty-one dollars. A card was also found upon him bearing the name of J. M. Collier, Cedar Keys, Fla. There has been five warrants for forgery served on him since he has been arrested.

"The Wonder of the Age."
496 S STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 16, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & CO: *Sirs*—My case has been a marvelous one, and my restoration to health through your Safe Kidney and Liver cure has been the wonder of all acquainted with it.
SAMUEL J. ANDREWS.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully ask my city subscribers to be ready at the future to pay up when I call to see them, and thereby save me time and labor. The POST is only $2.00 per year, payable in advance. We cannot carry HEAD-BOARD.
W. E. N. SELLERS, City Agent.

Messrs. S. H. Barett & Co's Circus.

From notices we had seen from our State exchanges, we were not in the least surprised at the magnificent street parade it was our pleasure to witness, made by Barrett & Co.'s New United Monster Railroad Shows, on Monday last. This grand display was witnessed by at least five thousand people, and we have yet to hear some one say, that it was not truly wonderful.—The animals all showed by their looks that they were well fed. The ring performance was first class in all of its departments, and the side-show was even superior to anything of the kind we have ever before witnessed, presented by a traveling showman. The riding, tumbling, leaping, vaulting, and in fact every feature in the show was perfect. Mr. Orrin Hollis' feats of horsemanship are seldom ever excelled.—The female bare-back riders, two in number, both acquitted themselves with great credit, and we do not remember of ever seeing such feats of horsemanship performed by lady equestrians before. The native Malay, or no-bone man, we have never seen equaled—his feats being perfectly marvelous. The feats on the horizontal bar were very difficult, but performed without a flaw. On the whole, the show is a first class one, and one of the most commendable features about it, is that it is perfectly free from all sorts of vulgarity in the exhibition. Mr. Willis Cobb, its clever, energetic press agent, is thoroughly up to his part of the business, and in fact seems to never tire in trying to afford comfort for ye weary newspaper men. The truth is, the show is what it justly claims to be, first-class in all its departments, and we heartily recommend it wherever it may go.

Death of Rev. George W. Price.

This able divine died at Charlotte, N. C., on the 11th inst., in the 69th year of his age of Tympanatic fever. He was one of the ablest divines in the A. M. E. Church. He was one of the chief leaders in the order of "Wise Men", and also a Mason. We have known him for years, in fact from our boyhood, and to know him was to honor him. Kind, polite and attentive to those in distress, honest in the very strictest sense of the word; he was a faithful friend whom we, who are left behind, would do well to pattern after. Mr. Price's absence will be felt all over the State, and the church for which he labored so many years, will sadly miss him; the orders to which he belonged will also feel their loss, as will, also, his many friends and relatives who are left behind to mourn for him. But, then, we must remember that our loss is his eternal gain. We have been reliably informed by those who stood by his bed-side during his last moments, that his death was perfectly painless, passing away calmly and peacefully as though dropping off to sleep. He was sick for about two weeks. Every comfort and attention that could be had was afforded him. His remains were brought to this city for interment, on Tuesday last, and were followed to their last resting-place by a large concourse of friends and relatives. He was buried with Masonic and the Order of Wise Men honors. May he rest in peace.

Complete.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb 21, 1882.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I have been completely cured of stone in the bladder and kidney difficulty by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
J. D. AUDUS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted!

TWO PARTIES WHO HAVE A SMALL capital to go into the turpentine business at two different points in Florida, with a party now located there, (virgin Forests). To be able to control labor would be more of an inducement than capital. For further information apply to
F. H. DARBY,
sept. 17-1f. Wilmington, N. C.

Notice!

LOCKWOODS FOLLY TOWNSHIP,
September 2nd, 1882.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS TO employ, harbor or in any way induce my Son George Metts to leave, or remain from home, under penalty of the law.
BENJAMIN METTS.

Morning Star please copy and send bill to PETER TUCKER.
Lockwoods Folly Township, N. C.

Improving Cape Fear River, Below Wilmington, N. C.—Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. Engineer Office,
20 Saratoga street,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 28, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon, September 30th, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications and information can be had on application to this office.
THOMAS TURTLE, Capt. of Eng'rs.
Sept. 10.-3t.

EDWARD H. KING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. R. E. Burton, President First National Bank; M. Gumbinner, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 10-3f.

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work at reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction. I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements elsewhere.
SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
Wilmington, N. C.
sept 10-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
C. C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.
LEONIDAS C. EDWARDS,
Of Granville.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

DEMOCRACY.

We have no apology for clipping this excellent article from the *New-Bernian* We commend it to our readers:

Democracy as we understand it, means: A government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people, and *directly* exercised by them; hence a form of government in which the power resides ultimately in the *whole people* who conduct it by a system of representation and delegation of powers, It is the very escence of liberty, protected by law. It knows no man nor set of men; it knows no color, it knows no race. Over all its lineaments is written, so plan that he who runs may read, equality before the law; and its cardinal principle is, that the ballot of the humblest citizen shall weigh as much in the conduct of the affairs of the nation and state as that of the proudest born among us all. Under its protecting wing, under its proud segis the citizen stands, be he born in the wilds of Africa, enlightened Prussia or in glorious America, vested with certain inaliensable rights, that woe be unto him who with them dare to interfere either to circumscribe or abridge.

A party of expediency like unto the present Democratic(?) party, a party of force, despotism and tyranny, which laughs to scorn the will of the people; a party that has no distinctive principle save that of greed of office and opposition to the Republican party; a party that is innocent of all that attaches to true, pure and undefiled Democracy; a party of abuse and slang; a party of falsehood, treachery and deceit; a party "of style and pedigree," which says, "I am great in the shadow of a name;" a party which has been recreant to every promise of economy and reform, as has been the present Democratic(?) party, may bear sway for awhile and succeed, to its heart's content, in defrauding the people of their rights, and by unfair and disreputable methods accomplish for a time the crushing out of their manhood, yet the days draw on apace when such a party, as is represented by the Democratic (?) party of to-day, will be hurled with lightning speed from place and power and blasted with annihilation.

Not upon the rock of principle is the present Democratic(?) party builded, but upon the ever shifting sands of expediency, and when the storms of popular indignation dash against and burst upon on it the 7th day of November, it will fall and crumble, and vanish as some horrid nightmare from which one awaketh. After this happy consummation in the days near by will come a party of true Democracy winnowed, purged and made clean. In golden letters upon its banners will be written: The will of the people shall be supreme; majorities have rigits to which manorities must bow; no sumptuary laws; no race, no color; equality before the law; a free ballot and a fair count. Of such a coming party the Anti-Prohibition Liberal party of to-day is the avant-courier.

The Democratic (?) party as constituted, as before stated, is a party of no distinctive principle. It is divided upon the matter of internal revenue and it is far from an unit in regard to National Banks. It opposes popular education aided by the General Government. While Northern Democrats are characterizing and denouncing the River and Harbor appropriation bill as a "Steal," upon this point southern Democrats (?) are mute with lips closed knowing only a death like silence, so evidencing that upon the question of internal improvement by the General Government the party is divided. It supports a system of county governments, a system or questionable policy and expediency, which muzzles the voice of the people and puts manacles upon their wrists. It writes on the ballot box the words fraud and proscription. If this is not a fair arraignment of the Democratic (?) party and ard an unbiased statement of its condition to-day, then we must plead dense and profound ignorance of the status of its affairs. Who can support, who can co-operate with such a hybrid sham and cheat? Not the Liberals.

Talking of the prosperity of North Carolina for the last decade being attributable to the Democratic (?) rule; to what pray then must we charge the smiling plenty which crowns the barren hill-tops of the State of Maine; to what attribute the prosperity of granite-cliffed New Hampshire, of sterile Massachusetts and of the "Land of steady habits." Whence springs the wealth of the great State of New York, in which there are a dozen counties, each worth more than the entire state of North Carolina; tell us the why of the thrift and high tide of good fortune which attends Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and all the great North-west? Look at Pennsylvania, lend an ear to the hum of her thousand industries, listen to the clang of her countless hammers, watch the smoke as it upward curls from the foundries and factories; tell us pray whence comes this prosperity? These States have been under Republican rule for the last twenty years, and the prosperity of North Carolina compared with the prosperity of the commonwealths sickens and pales as does a penny dip in the presence of the brilliant dazzling, electric light. Democratic rule forsooth! Fudge. The Prosperity of North Carolina is due to the fact that her sons have forgotten the indolent habits of the past, and new by persistent and hard knocks, and by sturdy industry are wooing and winning from a willing and fruitful soil a happy increase and generous returns for their toil. No Republican nor Democratic rule about it; it is the robust energies and wise frugality of the people which cause the fields to wave with golden grain and grow snowy white with fleecy cotton. And hence her prosperity. Cease babbling of the benificence of Democratic rule, and learn and speak the truth.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

Another of the Methods Resorted to by the Bourbons to carry Elections.

The following clipped from a Bourbon paper published at Col. O. H. Dockery's home will give another evidence of the methods to be employed in this campaign. The Bourbons will exhaust all the ostracism, derived of employment and every other instrument of oppression to boost up their rapidly wavering power. People of North Carolina, will you stand it? We shall see. But here in the extract: "Two months ago, Mr. Dockery was as much esteemed in Wadesboro as any young man could be. He had friends without limit, and found a welcome in the homes of the best citizens in the community. Now that he is known verily to be a "chip off the old block," it is to be hoped he will be treated hereafter as he deserves to be treated —eschewed and discountenanced as his father should have been, and not simply abused during a political campaign and then taken again to the heart—but repudiated and discountenanced forever."

The Raleigh *Times*, in commenting upon it, uses the following strong and appropriate language, which we cordially endorse:

The young gentleman referred to is a son of Col. Dockery, and the "sin" committed is advocating the Republican and Liberal cause and his father's election. The name of the author of the article and advice is unknown to us, but we would not blemish our columns by mentioning it if it were known. Had we a dog, a veritable yaller dog that would follow the lead of such a being, we would cremate him. Such a spirit would bully a dying woman, cheat a little child, play draw poker on a tombstone at a chinquapin ante, and steal the vomit from a sick dog. His soul, if he has one, and it could be materialized, would revel in infinite space inside of a mustard seed, and have more sea room in a drop of water than a tadpole in the Atlantic ocean. It was not to notice him or his filthy sheet that we quote, but to call attention to the methods of campaigning some of the cross roads Bourbon sheets are carrying on, and to say we do not believe the advocates of such methods will commend themselves to the freedom-loving people of North Carolina.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

The following home thrust from the *Newbernian* ought to put the quietus on Bourbon special tax bond balderdash:

"Judge Bennett has lost his head in regard to the odious 'special tax bonds Not so fast, Judge, let us tell you something about those bonds. Thos. J. Jarvis voted for their issuance. The Hon. A. S. Merrimon drew the bill authorizing their issuance; he and thirty others of the ablest Democratic(?) lawyers in the state, besides all the Democratic(?) railroad presidents in North Carolina, lobbied for their issuance. There were $19,000,000 of these bonds issued; $10,000,000 went into the hands of Democrats(?) $9,000,000 went into the hands of Republicans. They were squandered all. Who pray was honest? Who pray was the most dishonest? Judge, leave balderdash alone.

FAIR PLAY, GENTLEMEN.

The Wilmington *Review* and Raleigh *Observer* seem to vie with each other in endeavoring to manufacture campaign falsehoods. Both those sheets have recently stated that Col. Oliver H. Dockery was appointed by Gov. Holden a Brigadier General during the Kirk war. Now it is well known and can be readily proven that Col. Dockery was opposed to the movement in whose prosecution they endeavor to make him an active participant. At the time mentioned, Colonels Dockery and Waddell were jointly canvassing their district, and the first information obtained by Col. Dockery of his appointment as Brig. Gen. came through the press. Without waiting for any official notification he immediately wrote Govenor Holden a letter declining the appointment.

In view of the fact that the North Carolina Press Association at their last meeting, honored themselves and Gov. Holden by inviting him to deliver the annual address, and when it is remembered that this Association is composed entirely of gentlemen of Democratic sentiments, it really looks in bad taste to be digging up and distorting for political purpopses occurrences that have long lain dead, and which our people, as evidenced by their public action on several occasions, seem desirous of forgetting.

Col. Dockery cannot be smirched, he stands above public calumny, and those who, by falsehoods, endeavor to attract from him his character, will find their endeavors prove failures.

OFFICE HOLDERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The campaign is being fought on the one side by office holders who are making a desperate fight to continue to suck at the public teat regardless of the wishes of the people; while on the other side the people, or those who have the moral courage, arraigned in favor of the public interest.

We find the following officers fighting against the people. Examine their names—they are old pigs yet they continue to fight for the teat.

Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary	$4,000
Thos. Kenan, Attorney General	3,500
J. M. Worth, State Treasurer	6,000
W. L. Saunders, Secretray of State	4,000
J. C. Scarborough, Supt. Pub. Instr'n	3,500
W. P. Roberts, Auditor	2,500
Zeb. B. Vance, Senator	6,000
W. M. Ransom "	6,000
Thos. Latham, Member Congress	5,000
J. W. Shackelford " "	5,000
W. R. Cox, " "	5,000
A. M. Scales, " "	5,000
—Dowd, " "	5,000
R. F. Armfield, " "	5,000
Robt. B. Vance, " "	5,000
——Gudger, Supt. Deaf, Dumb & Blind	3,000
——Ruffin, Supreme Court,	3,500
J. E. Shepherd, " "	2,500
—Gilliam, Superior "	2,500
A. A. McKoy, " "	2,500
J. C. McRay, " "	2,500
——Ship, " "	2,500
3rd Dist, Swift Galloway, Solicitor	3,000
5th " ——Strodley, "	3,000
6th " ——— "	3,000
7th " ——— "	3,000
8th " ——— "	3,000
9th " ——— "	3,000
R. B. Moore, "	1,500
O. P. Meares, Judge Criminal Court	2,500
Senator Ransom's son	2,000
Senator Vance's son	2,000
Gilbert Dudley, Private Secretary	1,800
Treasurer Worth's son	1,800

The people have risen and they are fully determined to retrieve the state from this horde who have been so long feasting on the state. It will be seen that this crowd of suckers are drawing from the people upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and yet are not satisfied.—Adding to the amount paid to the 475 county commissioners, $28,500 more, will make $178,500 per annum paid out to these Bourbon officials to fight and to prevent the people getting back their right to govern themselves. The people are anxious for local self-government and are going to try very hard to whip out the Bosses above named. It may be a hard fight, but the people will most certainly win if they will but stand up and make a bold manly fight.

Col. Green, who was Major, commanding a battallion during the war, and who is now the Warren county candidate for Congress in the Cape Fear District, said in his Fayetteville speech, as reported by the *Examiner*: "I am in favor of a high duty on rice and pea-nuts because in my opinion they need it."

There is another portion of his speech he is reported by the *Examiner* as saying: "But even if the effect of a revenue tariff were to reduce the wages of the workingmen in factories, what right has the manufacturing class of citizens to demand that they shall be supported by taxing other classes, especially the agricultural class."

Now in all candor, does the willing man from Warren expect to get one class of industries protected and not all other classes? Is this country a class country? If we demand protection for our own products can we get it if we do not also protect the other industries in other states? We have to protect and defend *all* industries or none! Such is Republican government, and the American eagle scores a bad eggery. Let the young American industries all hatch, for such is the way of general prosperity. No class legislation is healthy or profitable.

The Republican party was the first party to give the people of North Carolina the right to elect all their officers at the polls. The Republicans and Liberals are in favor of restoring this right to the people.

A FREE VOTE AND A FAIR COUNT.

It may as well be understood, definitely and unqualifiedly, that the people are to be protected, during the pending campaign, and at the ballot box, in the free, fair and fearless exercise of their elective franchise. The frauds heretofore perpetrated, and the oppressions to which the Bourbons have had a ready resort, will not longer availthem. The Republicans and Liberals are vigilant, active and in earnest; and they are determined that neither the knavery, nor the intimidation of the Bourbons, shall defeat them of their rights.

Let every man in North Carolina, not under sentence for crime, understand that he is a freeman; that he is free to think, to judge, to conclude, and to act for himself, and that no man dare to molest and make him afraid. Let him remember that there is a powerful and just government, whose faith is pledged both in the constitution of the United States and in the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, to the support of free and independent elections, to the protection of every man in his right to vote, and to the punishment of any one who interferes with him in the exercise of this right.

Let every man who is desirous of voting as a freeman, influenced by bribery, and exempt from the force of fear, or fraud of dictation, remember, for his comfort, that all the means and appliances provided by the law to secure a fair and lawful election, by the protection of voters, will be used by the Republicans and Liberals in behalf of human liberty, and of freedom of thought and action.

And let every bull-dozing, defrauding Bourbon remember that he will be watched and detected in his infamous practices; and that each and every one of them who attempts to deprive any citizen of North Carolina of his right to register or to vote, will be pursued with unerring and fatal certainty until he is safely locked in a felon's cell.—Let every one understand that the man who deprives another of his right to a free ballot by fraud is upon a footing with a pick-pocket, or a chicken thief, and that he who wrests it from a freeman by force of intimidation, is as criminal as a highwayman who leaps from the bush and takes ones goods or money under the muzzle of the pistol, and that both will be so regarded and punished to the extent of the law.

In every district and township in the state will be vigilence committees selected from the true and tried friends of the people, intelligent, and fearless, on guard to defend the honest, conscientious voter, to preserve the evidence of guilt, and to secure the defenders against the privileges of freemen.—Besides these, there will be at every registration and voting precinct in North Carolina officers designated by the Courts of the United States, and charged by the law and their commissions, with the duty of keeping ward and watch over the registration of voters and the ballot boxes, that the people may be free in the assertion and exercise of their high privilege of supporting the men and the party of their choice, and that no guilty man may escape.

That the people may know their rights, and that evil disposed Democrats may fully comprehend the danger attending their infractions of the law, we will publish in full the sections of the statutes of the United States which prescribe and define the duties and rights of citizens in regard to registration and voting, beginning with the present issue of the POST.

LAWS PROTECTING RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO REGISTER.

Section 5,506 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that:

"Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election in any State, Territory, district, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment."

The leading purpose of the foregoing provision is, as will be seen, to secure to every citizen perfect freedom in doing whatever is necessary to qualify him, under the laws of the state, to vote; as in having his name placed upon the registration books of his township, or if he has moved from one township into another, in obtaining a certificate from the registrar of the township from which he has moved; but the statue goes further, and pronounces the same penalty against him who by any of the means specified prevents any one from voting.

Any artifice, deception, contrivance, or fraudulent pretense of any sort; or any threat, either of personal violence, or to deprive of employment, or to thwart or obstruct one in the prosecution of his lawfull business, "would be "unlawfull means" within the meaning of the law; and whoever by such means not only prevents, but hinders, retards, checks or delays a voter in registering or in voting is amenable to the provision of the law. Nor is it necessary that a man should himself be the immediate perpetrator of the wrong, but if he "combie" or "confederate" with others, or advises them to commit the offense, he is equally guilty, and punishable to the same extent.

In our next issue we will continue, under the heading of this article, to publish other provisions of the law which are entended to secure free elections, and the punishment of all who interfere to prevent them.

INTERNAL REVENUE

The Bourbon candidate for congress in the 3rd Dist, Col W. J. Green, compares the amount of internal revenue tax paid by North Carolina to the amounts paid by Kansas and Maine (two prohibition states) This is unfair and if unfair, comparasons are in order, we will put the one town of Peoria in the state of Illinois against all of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Peoria pays from nine to twelve millions every year. This one town in the state of Illinois pays more internal revenue tax than the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas pay very little revenue.

North Carolina, Virginia and Tennesse are the only "southern states" that pay respectable amounts at all as compared with many villages in the north-west.

Peoria, an Illinois *village* pays more tax on whiskey *alone*, in one year than North Carolina pays on *all* internal taxes for four years. The official reports prove all this. Talk fair and quit humbugging.

"As nearly as we can estimate from the names printed in the press, or otherwise mentioned, it would appear that the Liberals have captured about 3000 voters, heretofore considered Democratic. This would cut down the 7,000 Jarvis majority of 1880 to less than 1,000; but it is likely that of the 3000 Liberals at least one-half did not vote for Jarvis; so that the outlook is less threatening for the Democrats that might otherwise appear. As for the "Prohibition Republicans" we doubt if fifty of them fall to vote the Radical ticket."—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Our neigbor-in-law needs an naught to the right of his figures, and his guess will be nearer the proper estimate of the Liberal party. With this amendment the majority counted for Jarvis will disappear and our readers can form some idea of the prospect of the result at the next election—105,000 colored votes, as the Bourbons make the figures—37,000 white Republicans and 30,000 Liberals. That is about the size of the pill the Bourbons are expected to swallow in November. The votes counted for Jarvis was 121,827. The largest Democratic vote counted was for Vance, and that was less than 124,000. The election frauds and miscounting will hardly be attempted again. It is generally understood that the officers of the United States Court are determined this Bourbon method of carrying elections shall be stopped; $1,500 is a costly luxury, too, for cheating at an election, and this being the first offense it was lighter than it will be in the future. Then, too, the young men who are prevailed on by the Bourbon bosses to do the dirty work, are permitted to foot the bill, while the beneficiaries of their work sit back and enjoy the luxury of a good office. Bryant and Bell, of Halifax, know how this is, and will not be lead into it again at the command of the party bosses. It is the same old lesson taught by the Ku Klux. neighbor, when the officers sneaked out, or lied out, and left the young men privates, they had lead into the order to pay the penalty.—*Raleigh Times.*

The very Green candidate for congress on the Bourbon ticket, in our Cape Fear District, at Fayetteville, said in his speech, of August 29th, that "For one hundred years after the foun-"dation of our government magistrates "were elected by the state Legislature. "Was there any complaint against this "method in the olden times?" Why yes, Mr. Green, or Major Green—we will not offend Kingsbury by calling you 'kurnel', but in all sincerity, we will point you to the time and place.

The time was January 1st, 1851, more than thirty years ago, and the place was Raleigh, our State Capital. Raleigh is also a place to change cars for people coming from Warren county to Cumberland. You must certainly recollect this place. The occasion was that of an address to the people of North Carolina, on the subject of "Constitutional Reform." This address, issued as before stated, January 1st, 1851, by thirty seven members of our State Legislature, and signed by such men as Bynum, Webb, Sloan, Woodfin, Erwin, Drake, Caldwell, Foard, Davidson, McKoy, Gilmer, (father of Judge Gilmer), Adams, Barringer, Scott, Leach and J. H. Haughton, of Chatham, said:

"The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport; and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. and it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads; build bridges, court-houses and jails; regulate the patrol; and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of debt under $100 and actions on accounts under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interest of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are, in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them?

In the county commissioners' statement of expenditures, and the credit taken to themselves for the reduction, they are so anxious for a political advertisement in favor of the present system of county government, they fail to enform the people of the county that the economical administration has been caused in a great measure by the efficient conduct of the county officers, who have all been Republicans. We have never had a sheriff who performed the duties of the office so systematically, promptly and satisfactorily as General Manning. Again, they fail to inform the people that their saving so much talked of, has been, in some measure, due to the plan of robbing witnesses out of their per diem. Men are summoned and recognized in a personal penalty, to appear before the grand and petit juries, and kept waiting sometimes over a week, and then only allowed pay for the day they are actually examined, and unless the grand jury find true bills in the cases they are paid nothing at all for their week of lost time. As the witnesses are mostly from the working classes the benefit of this kind of economy falls rather unequally on the people.

Col. Green and Col. Hall at Burgaw.

SAM.—Ef de Demykrats doan stop dat man Kurnul Green from hairanging thru de kuntry he'll kill de Demykratic party as ded as dedebil.

Why so, JIM?—Wall, you see, dare is reison in all tings, and when yer see wid all de stimerlants an' advanturges, sich as Kurnul Haul ter help and Dr. Enbyte to intryduse him so graseferly, an' de good ole Demykrats uniting to reasshow him by dair smiles dat no boddy will hert him, dat he must not be embaryst in de leest, but speke out like a man and win a naim fer hisef like udder big gemmens ob de past hab dun. An' he fales arter all dat—no stone being left unturned but little stones—big stones an' all bein' displayed fur his accomydavshun, an' den he fales uttyrie to kumbyne de elements ob intrriekteral thundir, an' by wun rousin' stroak ob his mity trident sweaps away all oppysition, when arter all dis kanoot keap up to demands fur de komuunest speekin', but destroys de intryst ob ebry subjyet he assumbs ter diskus, no matter how important. We say, if he kannot kum it after all dis, dat de Demykrats better pay de forfit, withdraw him an' trane him fur annudder rase. De truf is he was tuk up at tu ole an agre ter justerfy de hope ob makin' him emmynent among de resound. An' de konklushun now is, dat some ob de party had ter be sackerfised. an' dey tuk de Kurnul up as de moast suteable fer dat purpose—nowin' dat' dey could spare him 'bout as well as any ob dem. De Kurnyl shoas sayjesity in his erragements an' selecshuns. Now Kurnul Haul is knoan all ober dis kuntry, an' he was wunst knoan in de stait, fur he wur run as de regilar nomykace fur de offis ob Lewtenaunt Guviner, if we remembur wright; an' was a purty smart kampaa'ner. We hurd him wunst an' thot he kum up to de work wid konsiderabil kredit, but de "leabs hab dare time ter faul an' so hab we." An' we rudder immaggine de Kurnul like all ob us—doan feal like he vaster do; but dey do say dat he knoct de dust out ob Darby's jacket ystarsdy till Darby was lytirly obskured—nuthen kud be seaa ob him 'cept his pokit hankirchuf and dat was frazled ter a string. Poar Darby! what will bekum ob 'im? Frends ob Dobby, kum tu de reskue! Sabe 'im ef yer kan. Kurnul Haul is arter him wid a sharp stick. Grene maild a gud selkshun in gittin de Kurnul up hair, kais ebrybode noes im and he noes ebrybody, and dat is a grait gane in sum kaises. Grene talked about de tariff and Guviner Vance, and the fu men that were rich in the eorlier days ob our hystery—and now millionaire were komon. What such a declaration had to do with the inkines for dis-kussion, we suppose no wun no but himef. Indeed he spoke in conundrums from beginin ter end—mudfeas kontroversbil what was before us dair as day, and when was a litsel difficult, he throwded it in krimsion darkness. If dist-guished at all, it is for his exquisite ter spoke as no never ter be understood. He maid no impression hear, and deleat will tell him so in November next.

A CITIZEN.

Sept 2nd, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to neutralize and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body, for pain in the Back—Headache—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN WERNER,
PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER
AND PERFUMER.
29 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercl Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepare to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.
may 14—tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 23 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 9-1y

CAMERON, N. C, June 20, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial, HAGANS & HUSKE
june 25 tf Proprietors

Sale of Land by Public Auction.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF an order of sale, made on the 28th day of July, A. D., 1882, by the Superior Court of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, in a certain special proceeding pending in said Court, wherein Robert M. Devane as administrator of William S. Devane, deceased, and Laura M. Devane are Plaintiffs, and William S. Devane, Jr., Duncan L. Devane Elijah B. Devane and others are Defendants, the undersigned as administrator of William S. Devane, deceased, and Commissioner appointed by the aforesaid order, made in said cause, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington in the County of New Hanover, aforesaid, on Monday, the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., a certain lot or parcel of land, situated in said City of Wilmington and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the Western line of Seventh street, sixty feet Southwardly from the Southwestern intersection of Nixon and South streets, thence Southwardly with South street thirty feet, thence at a wardly parallel with Nixon street, one hundred and fifty feet to Love street, thence Northwardly with Love street, thirty feet, thence Eastwardly, parallel with Nixon street, one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, and being a part of lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 38 according to the plan of said city, by James & Brown. Terms of the sale One third of the purchase money cash, and the balance in two equal payments in three and six months respectively, with interest from the confirmation of the sale by the Court. Notes with sufficient security for the deferred payments will be required of purchaser, and the title to the said premises will be reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

This the 28th day of August, A. D., 1882.

M. M. DEVANE,
Administrator and Commissioner.

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK!

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer of Goods

Selections for the Country

Trade supplied and superior.
Jan 29—tf.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON N C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1882.

COLONELS CANADAY AND GREEN.

We desire, in this article, to speak a few words to our readers in the 3rd Congressional District relative to the merits of the respective candidates seeking congressional honors at their hands.

In the person of Col. W. P. Canaday they have a man of brain, brawn, bone and muscle, no waxen and perfumed doll, no exquisite, nothing of the kid glove gentry about him; there are no marble shafts marking quiet graves as evidences of his fitness to represent you in the halls of the National Legislature; no "blue blood" courses through his veins to claim his own admiration and your respect and esteem, but from a poor boy—born among you—by strict integrity, unflagging industry, persistent perseverance and by a proper application of those admirable gifts, which God in His bounty has lavished upon him, he has grown up strong in his manhood and occupies, to-day, a position that is the envy of those claiming descent from kings and princes.

Col Canaday is no stranger to the people of the 3rd District; he knows their wants, he knows their every need; he knows the locality and character of every bayou, creek, bay and river in the district; he knows the coast from Lookout to Cape Fear and beyond; he knows where flashing lights should be to warn the belated mariner of hidden danger, or beckon the successful voyager to smiling wife and happy home; he knows where the United States can place its dollars to do the people of the District the most good. Col. Canaday knows, and the entire people of the nation, save those who are blinded by partisan zeal and wrapped up in self-sufficiency, know that the next Congress will be largely Republican; would it not be wise for the people of the 3rd District to be represented, in that Congress, by a gentleman in accord with the majority? Political parties are very much like men, they will lend a listening and willing ear to the voice of a friend, when they are deaf to that of an enemy.

We will now tell of some of the hardships the election of Col. Canaday would work the people of the District, he being in favor of a protective tariff: In the first place he would make the poor laboring man pay an import tax of about 30 cents, we think, on a pair of trace chains, but then this very same tariff causes him to get from $1.00 to $1.25 per bushel for his rice, for which he would otherwise get from thirty to fifty cents. Col. Canaday by and through this protective tariff wishes to make you pay from eight to twelve cts. a pound for sugar, which without the tax you could buy for from four to seven cents per pound, but then this tariff tax causes you to get $1.00 and $1.25 a bushel for your peanuts, for which otherwise, you would get about forty or sixty cents. The tariff causes you to pay eight cents a yard for calico which without the tariff you could purchase for 4 cents, but then this very same tariff causes you to get from 10 to 12 cents per pound for your cotton, when if you abolish the tariff your cotton would be worth only 6 to 8 cents per pound.

To make this matter so plain that even the simplest may understand, let us recapitulate. The abolition of the tariff or a reduction of it to a tariff for revenue only, which Col. Wharton J. Green advocates, would make trace chains worth from 30 to 50 cents per pair. Sugar would be worth from 4 to 8 cents per pound, calico would be worth from 3 to 4 cents per yard, rice would sell all the way from 30 to 50 cents; peanuts would sell all the way from 40 to 60 cents and cotton would be worth from 6 to 8 cents. Now under a protective tariff, such as we now have and advocated by Col. Canaday, trace chains are selling at from 60 to 75 cents a pair, sugar from 8 to 12 cts. per pound, calico 8 cents per yard for the best American, rice is worth from $ 00 to $1.25 per bushel and lint cotton from 10 to 12 cents, peanuts sell from $1.00 $1.25 per bushel.

Gentlemen of the Third District, which position is most favorable to your best interests, that of Col. Wharton Green or that of Col. William P. Canaday? We will not insult your common intelligence by putting an answer in your mouths.

Col. Wharton J. Green, as we learn, is a polite, urbane, accomplished and scholarly gentleman, whose associations and habits have led him in literary and scientific paths; the pursuit in which he is now engaged, politics, is totally out of his province; it would be much more in consonance with him to be at Tokay sitting under the broad spreading branches of its vines, reading Ovid's Metamorphoses, Horner's Iliad of his Odyssey. Col. Green is a stranger to the people of the Third District, he knows nothing of their wants or their habits; he is not abreast with the spirit of the times; he antagonizes local self-government and is striving to gag the voice of the people and to tie their hands. On the contrary, Col. Canaday proposes to give tongue to the people and the broadest liberty, protected by law.—Voters of the Third District, look to it and choose ye between them wisely and well; you are the jurors in the case, upon you depends the verdict for right or for wrong.

Col. Green wishes to bring the pinched, ill-fed pauper labor of other lands, which only receives from 5 to 25 cents per day for its sweat and toil, in competition with American labor. Col. Canaday wishes to make labor honorable and pay it fair remunerative wages.—*Reuben Rum.*

MACHINE POLITICS.

We have heard much of machine politics in days gone by, but the Bourbons in North Carolina cap the climax in this respect. Commencing with their State Convention everything was cut and dried by the Raleigh bosses of the party. Then Document No. 1 was prepared in Raleigh, intended to furnish candidates in all parts of the state with a ready printed speech, and now two pages of Bourbon editorial has been prepared by two broken down Bourbon hacks, and sent to all the county newspapers. The first was an insult to the people and the delegates they had sent to the convention. The second, to the men nominated by the convention and the people they are to address, and the last a reflection on and an insult to the men who publish county newspapers. We have copies of these documents and must confess our surprise that even Bourbon hacks can make and print such flagrant misstatements as they contain. This machine politics and caucus rule for you. Everything done in Raleigh. Talk about people ruling this clique, and they will laugh at you.—*Ral. Times.*

Justice a la Cogdell.

We boarded the train here on last Wednesday evening, August 30th, (in company with ten or twelve others) for Goldsboro, to attend the trial before U. S. Commissioner, Daniel Cogdell, of L. B. Pennington, our esteemed Post Master, who is charged with rifling registered packages. The case was argued on the part of the Government by one W. S. O. B. &c. Robinson, and for the defense by H. F. Grainger, of Goldsboro, and B. H. Bunn, of Rocky Mount.

After the evidence was given in by the Government, (embracing the following witnesses: Mr. Spragins assistant Post Master at Tarboro, Messrs. Lund & Booth, detectives, Mr. Dempsy Bryan, of the Tarboro branch road, and Mr. Brown, Post Master at Greenville,) the floor was taken by Mr. Grainger, and in a most sensible, plain speech, he recited all the evidence; and not a single word was uttered by the witnesses pointing to Mr. Pennington as the guilty party. Then followed Mr. Robinson, in a helter-skelter, rambling talk, endeavoring to pick up some strength to his case from the evidence; but to every one present, (including a large number of the good citizens of Goldsboro,) the unanimous expression was a failure to make a case requiring bond. Next followed Mr. Bunn, in a stirring, noble, earnest appeal, showing the absurdity and injustice of the arrest upon a flimsy mere suspicion, and urging that the total want of evidence should discharge Mr. Pennington as innocent; but to the astonishment of all, the prompt, ready, and undoubtedly previously arranged decision of the Court, was that "the prisoner be required to give a bond of $5,000 for his appearance at the October term of the Federal Court in New Berne."

By the appeals of Messrs. Bunn and Grainger, citing court case after case, and showing from the Constitution of the United States that excessive bail should not be required, the amount of bail was reduced one half.

Only a short time ago, a negro clerk in the Post-office at Goldsboro, was arrested for stealing money and valuables, and the articles were found in his possession and identified. The case was tried before this same Commissioner, Cogdell, and the negro required to give a bond of only $200, which failing to give, he was put in jail in a nice, pleasant room, for six months—This should be heralded forth through the civilized globe, as an example of justice and unparalleled impartiality (?). Was such a thing ever heard of before? But, thank God, when Mr. Pennington's trial comes off at New Berne next October, it will be tried before a jury of our countrymen, and it's to be hoped, a law-abiding, just and honorable jury, who only know how to render justice from evidence given. It is the opinion of all (excepting the Court, of course) who heard the evidence that had been given before a jury, they would not even have left their seats but returned a prompt and unanimous verdict of "not guilty."—*Rocky Mt. Reporter.*

The above paper is a very strong Bourbon Democratic organ, and Dr. Daniel Cogdell is also a Democrat, therefore the point about the $200 bond for the negro is not against the Republican party.

SHALLOTTE, Sept. 6th, 1882.

Editor Post:

After a few days sojourn around Pleasant Hill, your correspondent proceeded to ascend the heights of Mt. Pisgah, and luxuriate in the balmy odors of the Rose of Sharon till filled with delight. I journeyed on to this place, where I arrived about noon. I find that quite a revolution has taken place in the matter of farming. Turpentine is being pretty much worked up, and the people are beginning to clear up and cultivate their bottom lands and are paying much attention to cotton planting. The Lockwoods Folly and Shallotte people are just clamoring for government aid to properly open out their rivers and reclaim overflows, and give them a more speedy trade communication with the outside world. Many believe, Mr. Editor, that you are the man who can and will give them that aid, and many of your friends say they would be glad to have you come out and talk to them. Your pledges on that score have awakened in them an interest in the matter and they are eager to see and hear you.

"The horn of the mail bearer is heard on the hill," so

ADIEU.

PAYMENT OF SPECAL TAX BONDS.

In their desperation the Bourbon leaders are endeavoring to impress upon the people that unless the Democrats are kept in power that the people will be compelled by enormous taxation to pay the special tax bonds.—This is the veriest bosh ever talked to sensible people. These bonds have been repudiated by the State in every conceivable manner and the state is prohibited by the following amendment to the constitution from ever paying them without a vote of the people to that effect:

"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."—*Section 6, Article I, Constitution of North Carolina.*

The Supreme Court in the case against the city of Memphis, has decided that that court has no power to appoint officers for a State and compel them to levy and collect taxes to pay debts incurred by the State through its Legislature. So that there is no means by which the special tax bonds can be paid other than by amending the constitution or by a vote of the people authorizing the Legislature to pay said bonds. The attempt to deceive the people upon this point is based upon the idea that the people are arrant fools, or that they desire to be humbugged by Bourbon Democrats. The desperation of despair is upon the Bourbon leaders, otherwise they would not cling to such transparent demagoguery.—*Raleigh Times.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.10 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 30 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.47 A. M
Leave Florence	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.15 P M

Train 42 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 9.40 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	9 40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	1.10 P M
Leave Weldon	1.27 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	5.30 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 40 North and 49 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	4.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11.55 P M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	12.35 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 8.30 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 49 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
17 Beaver Street, New York.
Jan 29-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive. P.M.	Leave. P.M.	STATIONS.	Arrive. P.M.	Leave. P.M.
		CENTRAL DIVIS'N		
	6 00	SMITHFIELD		2 15
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 44
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	3 26	3 31
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	3 03
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 29		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 58	5 03
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 06	5 08
2 23	2 33	Falling Creek	5 23	5 25
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 49	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 10	4 21	Core Creek	6 30	6 32
4 49	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERN	7 30	7 30
6 21	6 23	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 34	7 35	Newport	8 50	8 53
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 08	9 08
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
9 10		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:06 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

CALL AT THE NEW STORE,

And examine the endless variety of

TAPLE AND FANCY GOCERIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

Crapon & Pickett's

No. 16 & 18 South Front Street.
may 21 tf

GEO. N. LAMPHERE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Morehead, Minn.

FOR SALE.

—Town Lots in—

Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous

RED RIVER VALLEY,

where the soil produces more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.

Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.

LOTS for $100 to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.

Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.

Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.

For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp.

GEORGE N. LAMPHERE, Morehead, Minn.

Jul 30-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE:

Negotiate Loans on

REAL ESTATE

Anywhere in North Carolina

Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.

O. H. BLOCKER.

Mch 19 tf.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1,25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime and Carbonate of Lime

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.

Jan 29 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND,

11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Dinner Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.

SODA CRACKERS AND MILK BISCUIT!

MINCE MEAT AND PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

FamilY SupplieS!

Prices will suit as well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 25 1y

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT,

I am prepared to take boarders by the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Acommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

for

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.

November 27—tf

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to. The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 25-6m

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 6, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY, 8, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington ... 2.15 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at ... 7.— A M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at ... 7.35 P M
Arrive at Wilmington at 2.30 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 5 { Leave Wilmington at ... 5.40 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at ... 7.55 P. M

No. 6 { Leave Charlotte at ... 6.15 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at ... 8.30 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte ... 8.40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby ... 12.40 P. M
Leave Shelby ... 1.40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte ... 5.40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W., C. & A. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON, General Superintendent.

jan. 3 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Petersburg Railroad Company, Petersburg, Va., June 5, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882 trains on this road will run as follows

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ... 4.09 P. M
(Stops only at Bolfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ... 5.51 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at ... 1.03 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ... 3.20 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ... 10.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon ... 3.42 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at ... 12.05 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ... 3.23 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at ... 1.10 A M
Arrive at Petersburg at ... 3.19 A. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at ... 6.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ... 11.35 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
V. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Superintendent of Trains.
feb 19-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND Repair Boots and Shoes in the very best workman-like manner. Work guaranteed.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Second between Princess and Chestnut Sts. apl 16-1y.

AMERICAN POLITICS,

BY

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics and unites history, instruction and family reference. Sold only by subscription. Best subscriptions must direct. Will be forwarded by mail or C. O. D., at Publishing Company's expense. Agents now wanted. Must apply early. No Territory is being rapidly supplied. Prospectus now ready.

Address PEERLESS PUBLISHING CO. may 14 20 North Seventh street, Penna.

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

All kinds Made Fresh every day at

C. E. JEVERS,

Second St. 1st door below Post Office. dec25y

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.

J. D. STEVENS, . . PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAS is at hand. THINGS that you want to buy, you will find at my store ready to serve you. Come, expect to find it. A Merry Christmas to all. Give us just one quarter of an hour and we will show you the only store to supply.

dec 25-3y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1882.

THAT INIQUITOUS TARIFF.

As the question of public revenue is likely to become a permanent one before the people, it may be well to investigate all sides of the case which so materially affects the industry of the people of all parts of the country.

I presume no one doubts the policy of providing means to defray the necessary expenses of the Government—such as the army and the navy, foreign diplomacy, interest on the public debt and reductions of the same, federal judiciary, bar and river improvements, contributing to those suffering by epidemics, short crops, &c.

The great question now is, how shall this great sum be raised? Usually it has been provided by taxing foreign imports, because that has been found to be the most convenient method.—Let those who consume the imports contribute pro rata rather than for the collector go from house to house to collect the Government taxes in money.

Now, the next great great point is, shall we have a tariff horizontal taxing somethings lower and some higher and thus favoring the home producer. The latter policy has been in practice most of the time since the formation of the government and has proved a potent aid to the various interests.

Take the manufacturing interests of our state, we have the cotton, the wool the iron, the hides, wood and the labor to carry on the various manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. I maintain it is the duty of the government in levying imports to discriminate in favor of the various industries of the people, since no one is thereby injured. Suppose a family consumes a barrel of sugar and that quanity of coffee anually and the duty on each is the same, but suppose the duty is all levied on the sugar and the coffee comes in free of duty, the consumer pays the same amount of duty and the sugar grower has that amount of protection which enables him carry on his business successfully.

Every factory in this state employs, say 20 to 300 hands of all kinds who receive renumerating wages, and a market is furnished for the surrounding country produce.

Take the state of Louisiana, does not every one know, that the culture of sugar and rice there, and that of rice in Georgia and the Carolinas as well as peanuts in several states, would be abandoned but for the fostering care of the general government, and the rich low lands given over to the serpents and alligators. Foreign rice pays a duty of 2½ per cent. per lb., and is still largely imported from India and sold free of duty at 2½ to 3 cents of fair quality. Any observer may see that with a reduction of even one half of the duty the foreign grower would flood the market. Are the cultivators of that great and growing interest ready to give it up, because it is said that some other states flourish through the working of the protecting tariff.

Gov. Vance in his great speech on the tariff, states that nearly all the duties collected on foreign imports goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. Now if this is not fallacy, the growers of sugar and molasses in Louisiana must be reaping a rich harvest, since the amount of duty laid on these two items is some 48 millions, for their protection last year.

Much stress is laid on the oppression of the tariff upon the poor man, his implements of agriculture, cloth, shoes, tools, nails, &c.

Now, no plows are imported and no duty paid, because they are made here in Wilmington cheaper and better than any foreign country. Nails are made in this country by machinery and have been for generations cheaper than any where, carpenters' tools, cutlery, cheap stocks, shoes, wood screws are made better and cheaper than in England. Cross cut and circular saws are made only in this country suitable for its trade. Nearly all these articles are exported to the Cape of Good Hope, to Australia and other British provinces. No other nation makes tools so light and handy.

Why should he pay more duty on these items and many more, when he can buy them at home for less than the duty? Cotton cloth is exported largely to China, South America, &c. Why pay 40 cents duty on kerosene when it is sold here at 12 cents.

The duty on salt is 5 cents per bushel Our Senator suggests an interanal duty on cotton of 5 per cent per bale to equalize trade. What an idea? Why not then put it on corn and all breadstuffs that are consumed here, the amount exceeds that cotton?

The Bessman steel nails as a monopoly. The discovery of the art of changing iron to steel by a simple method may be counted as the greatest invention of the age. Of course it is a monopoly, as all great inventions are, or may be for ajime, if one chooses to protect the right by patent.

This right the friends of the tariff or the United States Congress could not prevent or control.

If there ever was an invention or discovery that inured to the benefit of all civilized countries, surely this is one. Who ever expected to see steel rails laid for $50 per ton, that will last for a generation or two? What a vast saving in transportation will result? So much more is added to all products that have to seek a market by rail. The fact is, the south would not be benefitted by free trade, but would be materially injured by it. We want capital and skill to promote manufactures and mechanical industries and give employment to idle men, and women, and children, both white and colored, who are not suited to field work. There are a vast number of white women and children who are willing to work, but there is no employment for them. They are as industrious and as fully competent to do a full task in light fabrications as any people in this country or Europe, and a deal more docile and content with their wages than men, and are not given to fomenting troubles through strikes, &c.

Augusta, Ga., is interested more about manufacturing than any city in the south, and is to-day on the most solid foundation and flourishing basis. As a city, I think it has more money, and more available security than any city south of Richmond according to its population. This wealth was mainly acquired by manufacturing, and then take into account the great number of poor people it furnishes employment to; but this is only one of many industries that has been stimulated by a protective tariff—their name is legion.

The fine goods yield the largest profits and they receive the most aid from the revenue laws. Now there is no good reason why this class of goods may not be produced here as well as coarses fabrics. The productive interests of the country has never been half so great as it has since the war under the protective revenue laws.

Compare the progress of the country with that of the British provinces; they have a fine cerial producing country, the best fishing regions in the world, an intelligent and hardy population, and a good government; yet their working population seek employment in the states rather than in the colonies.

If our laws are so oppressive to the poor, why do the emigrants flock here by the hundreds of thousands, enter the factories, farms, the perilous outside fishers, &c?

Suppose we adopt a tariff in revenue in accordance with the Democratic platform, a vast amount of labor and capital will become idle or diverted to some other pursuits? Where will they find employment more profitable? Do the growers of cotton and other products desire competition? Would they tolerate a transfer of the labor now engaged in producing sugar, rice, plants, &c., to the cotton field? Where else could they go? Do the growers of cereals, provisions, &c., desire their consumers to become producers and competitors?

STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Sept. 14th, 1882.

Editor Post:

your representative leaving Greensboro on the morning of the 6th inst., stopped over in Salisbury a day soliciting subscriptions to the; POST and gleaning what information he could regarding the political situation of the present. We were gratified to find that some of the factions that were quite discordant when we made a visit there last spring had become somewhat reconciled and fallen into line with the mass of voters. Of course there are a few who are still discontented and will not be persuaded to see what is for the highest good of the greatest number; but this is not at all strange to one familiar with the history of political movements.

We met Col. T. B. Long and the new and popular Postmaster, J. H. Ramsey. They, together with W. E. Henderson, Esq., Rev. T. C. Potter and others whom I have not time to mention, are sanguine of victory for the Liberals in November.

Continuing our journey, Friday, we next stopped at Statesville. We met with some success here, in our mission, and also came in contact with quite a number of well-wishers of the editor of the POST in his fight this fall. Collector Cooper, H. C. Cowles, Esq., Postmaster Sharpe and Judge Purches spoke very encouragingly of the favor with which Liberalism meets with among former Democrats.

We had the pleasure of shaking the hands of three or four ourself, as well as having had several pointed out to us in the streets, and was told that the woods were full of just such. We are much indebted to Mr. Richardson, Rev. D. R. Stokes and lady, for favors shown us while here.

Learning that there would be public speaking at Newton, by Gen. Leach and Hon Chas. Price, on the 9th inst. we thought that a trip there would not be without some interest, so Saturday morning found us at Newton. The day was a very disagreeable one indeed, it having rained for three or four days successively, thus preventing the people from the country largely attending the meeting. Besides, we learn that the speaking was not published till a day or two before it was to take place.

Notwithstanding these obstacles however, a crowd to the number of two or three hundred assembled in the Court House at 1:30 P. M. We were not present at the opening of the speaking but arrived about half an hour afterwards and found Gen. Leach pouring hot grape-shot arguments into the Democratic strongholds and gradually but effectually demolishing their citadels of political refuge. He paid his respects especially, in caustic and scathing language, to his maligners and traducers; and showed wherein it ill became such men as Merrimon, Ruffin, Ashe and others, to call him and Maj. Price the vile names they did, because they saw fit to honestly differ from them on certain political issues. We said the Democratic press had told but two truths on him since he had been out in the campaign; namely, that 'Gen. Leach spoke, and that he spoke about certain things."

He referred to a Bourbon press lie respecting the number of people that assembled at Leaksville to hear him and Maj. Price: The lie spoken of was that 'Leach and Price spoke to the immense audience of 75, one half of whom were nigger women, men and boys.' He said in reply to the falsehood that a greater one was never told or written by the pen of any one; that at the speaking referred to there were at least 409 white men, not to mention a large number of colored, and the only petticoat he saw in the grounds was a red haried woman giving something to a baby.

He dismissed his revilers with the assertion that wise men change their opinions when they see that they are in the wrong, but *fools* never.

Maj Price followed the General and he made the fur fly from the very outset of his speech. His parthian shots were so effectual and wounded so severely that two or three Bourbons in his audience could not control their feelings and began to ply him with questions, but he satisfactorily answered every one and put his interogators to route and shame. There seemed at one time in the course of his talk to be some kind of organized effort to prevent him from finishing his speech, but the more they tried to prevent him by frequent interruptions the more they showed what big fools and jackasses they were, and were less successful in their object.

It was clearly evident that the Bourbons are not only opposed to a free ballot and fair count, but also to a free expression of sentiment. After the speaking was over and the crowd was leaving the court house, a Bourbon took occasion to publicly express his opinion of the revenue officials by characterizing them as a set of thieves and liars, and lumping them and the 'niggers' together. Within hearing distance was a revenue officer by the name of Setzer, who resented the imputation and threatened to mash the mounh of the man or men who dared to face him with such a charge. This threat seemed to be a very effective quietus to these foul mouthed denounciators, as they seem to grow very silent all at once when they found there was some one near who would not only answer their abuse by reason but even by physical force if necessary.

Catawba is a democratic stronghold by from 400 to 500 majority, but we were reliably told that the majority will be considerably reduced if not entirely wiped out in November. When "Spool-cotton" Bennett spoke there last court-week there were a large number of Democrats who gave him the lie to some of the statements made in the course of his speech.

And on the 7th of November next not only he, but also his associates will be given the lie to all they have uttered for the last ten years, by that instrument "which executes the will of man as lightning does the nod of God." C. H. M.

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.,
Sept. 11, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

The fact ought to be known that Col. Green, the Democratic candidate for Congress, said in his speech recently delivered in Elizabethtown, that the changes made in the State Constitution in 1835, were unimportant and immaterial. Now the Col. was very particular to define the word "raid" for us. I suppose he thought our ignorance was so great that we could not comprehend him unless he did so; this was done while he was abusing the Internal Revenue system; but the declaration that the changes made in the Constitution in 1835 were immaterial, was made while the Col. was eloquently(?) extolling the Constitution of our forefathers, and contrasting it with the present one, which he called the Canby Constitution, forgetting that the Democratic party had overhauled and repaired it in 1876. The Col. omitted to state what these immaterial changes were. He did not inform the people that one change made in 1835, was depriving the colored man of his right to vote. This change was made by the Convention in 1835, and the Col. says it is an immaterial change!

I was amused at Col. Green's argument in favor of the present system of county government. He stated, what every one knows, that magistrates were appointed by the Legislature and the county commissioners by the magistrates, he stopped right here, and jumped back to the county court system, as it existed before the war, and after landing it for ten minutes, declared that the present system is the best that can be conceived.

His argument does not prove his conclusion; but I suppose he thought we were so ignorant that we would take assertion for proof. Now Col. Green is a Democrat, and I ask him why it is that the people, the free people of North Carolina, were deprived of the right to vote for their magistrates and commissioners, a right which they possessed under the growth and progression of Democratic ideas. Was the abrogation of their rights like the changes made in the Constitution in 1835, "immaterial?" Col. Green and his party justify the change, by which the people were denied the right to vote for their local officers on the ground of policy, they said it was to save a few eastern counties from negro domination. Now, suppose for the sake of the argument that the negroes did rule in a few counties and as a consequence that there was maladministration in those counties, does it follow that the true remedy is to deprive the whole people of sacred rights.

I want to note right here a Democratic inconsistency, when Col. Green hurls his Democratic epithets at the Internal Revenue system and declares that he desires the whole law repealed, he gives as one reason that our county is infested with officers which the people do not elect.

It is all wrong to permit the government of the United States to appoint proper officers to discharge proper duties in the United States, but perfectly right to appoint magistrates, commissioners, school committees, &c., for county government. Look on this picture and then on that. Col. Green was very severe on the Legislature of 1868 and denounced with strong language its conduct, denominating the Republican part of it thieves and scoundels, but he failed to utter one word against the Democratic part The Col. ought to now that the Legislature was composed of political adventurers who swarmed from the northern hive, a few colored men, and the balance were good old Democrats, this was its composition, and there seems to have been a general desire to steal, participated in by all hands.

The difference now is, that the Liberals and latter day Republicans have shaken off this load and have repudiated the bad conduct of days gone by, while the Democrats have condoned all the offences committed by that Legislature. If they deny this, let them answer why Thomas J. Jarvis, who voted for the issue of the special tax bonds, is the Democratic Governor of North Carolina to-day.

Let me say, Mr. Editor, that we are alive, and we intend that our rights shall be recognized.

JUSTICE.

PEA LANDING, N. C.,
Sept. 13, 1882.

Editor Post:

The crops all along the coast and in lower Brunswick are very fine. The people are happy at their prospects. politics is scarcely ever spoken of and but little attention paid it. Politicians are scarce in these parts, and unless efforts are made to put more enthusiasm amongst the people there will be a scarce gathering around the polls in November. Nearly all the good white people about here are Waddell Democrats and dont take any stock in Mr. Green. Like the people in Lockwoods Folly they are anxious for government aid, and take great interest in their educational matters, but they are disgusted with the present workings of the school system.

Last week Marsden Chestnut, colored, was poisoned by Frank Bellamy, colored, Near Little River, S. C., by administering arsenic in whiskey. Cause—same old gal and jealousy. Bellamy was twice found guilty and ordered to jail, but escaped and is now at large.

There is an epidemic among the people here and at Little River called "pink eye." It is supposed to have been imported by visiting friends from Florida. It resembles very much the disease of the same name that prevailed among the horses some time ago, and hence the name "pink eye" among the people—though I have not found out the technical professional name for it. It seems only to attack the eyes, swelling, inflaming and protruding them to an ugly extent, causing the patient to be utterly blind for from two to four weeks. It is spreading amongst the entire community and much alarm is entertained.

The mullet fisheries are doing well along the Brunswick coast and "taters and backrunners" are in full blast.

I turn my face towards the beautiful Waccamaw to-day, and I wish I could call up the spirit of Winslow to help me to discover only the beautiful in it, for I tell you you can find and feel anything else but the beautiful along a hot dusty road at this season.

Yours truly,
"BRUNSWICK."

Senatorial Convention.

A convention will be held at North West Depot on Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1882, to nominate a senator for the counties of Bladen and Brunswick.

E. W. TAYLOR,
Chm Ex Com for Brunswick.
Sept. 16, 1882.

Notice!

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Smithville Township held at the Court House in Smithville on the 20th day of September, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the county Convention which will be held at Town Creek on the 23th inst.

By order of the committee.

GEORGE SWAIN, Chm.
ROBERT JORDAN,
FRANK H. GORDON, Secretary.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05@
Meal, "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	4 00
Flour "	5 50@ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	$1 00
D S Sides, per lb	16½
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	12½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb	18
N C Hams per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	20
Chickens, a piece	20@40
Beef Cattle per lb	2½@3
Sheep, per head	2 25@3 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@20
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	20@50
Bagging, per lb	11@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50 @ $9 00

Sept. 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 41 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 42 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 47½ for Good Strained. None offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $ 180 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON.—Quoted firm. Small sales reported on a basis of 11½ for Middling

The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11½	" "
Good Middling.	12½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	58 bale
Spirits turpentine,	82 casks
Rosin,	673 bbls
Tar,	38 "
Crude turpentine,	113 "

Sep. 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 42 cts per gallon. Sales of 250 casks at 42 cents, market closing dull.

ROSIN—The market was quiet and firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 47 for Good Strained. None offering.

TAR—The Market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of Receipts at $1 50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted dull.—Small sales on a basis of 11½ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9 16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling.	12½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	175 bales
Spirits Turpentine	335 casks
Rosin,	1189 bbls
Tar,	118 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	140 bbls

Sept. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 40½ cents. Sales of 100 casks at 40½ cents, market closing firm and 41 asked.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted dull with no sales to report.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" " "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" " "
Middling	11½	" " "
Good Middling.	12½	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	89 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	301 casks
Rosin,	985 bbls
Tar,	58 bbls
Crude Turpentine	7 bbls

Sept. 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 40½ cts. per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market dull and nominal. Sales of 4 bales on a basis of 12½ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11½	" "
Good Middling,	12½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	47 bales
Spirits Turpentine	284 casks
Rosin	1 893 bbls
Tar,	289 bbls
Crude Turpentine	32 bbls

Sept. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 40½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1.-32½ for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft, with $2.70 offered by shippers.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11½ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11½	" "
Good Middling	12½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	121 bales
Spirits Turpentine	263 casks
Rosin,	992 bbls
Tar,	65 bbls
Crude Turpentine	581 bbls

Sept. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 40½ cents. Sales early in the day of 100 casks at 41 cents.—Later sales of 150 casks were made at 42½ cts. The market closing quiet and steady at 42½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Quoted dull at $1 45 for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Quoted firm $2 25 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at at $1-75 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted steady. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11½	" "
Good Middling.	12½	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	14 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	713 casks.
Rosin,	1,751 bbls.
Tar,	262 "
Crude Turpentine.	496 "

Sept. 17.

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tierces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5½a6½, Fair $6½a6¾, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND SEPT. 14, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 66; total 508.

Spirits—ashore, 4,666; afloat, 731; total 5,397.

Rosin—ashore, 95,208; afloat, 1,429; total 96,637.

Tar—ashore, 4,805; afloat, 50; total 4,855.

Crude—ashore, 1 190.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

Cotton, 506; spirits, 2,189; rosin, 6,-836; tar, 1,396; crude 1 357.

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 298; rosin, 1,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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B. L. Perry - - Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

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It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

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First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

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and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
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